The Bedford Inquirer

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Bedford, Oct 20 '65.,

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO 7.

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Poetry.

THE LOVED NOT LOST.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How strange it seems with so much gone
Of life and love, to still love on!
Ah, brother, only I and thou
Are left of all that circle now—
The dear home faces whereupon
That fitful firelight paled and shone.
Henceforward, hasten as we will,
The voices of that hearth are still;
Look where we may the wide earth o'er
Those lighted faces shine no more.
We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear like them the hum of bees
And rustle of the bladed corn,
We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o'er
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor!
Yet love will dream, and faith will trust,
Since he who knows our need is just,
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever Lord of Death,
And love can never lose its own!

"SOME DAY."

Soothe the dreamy eyes to rest,
Fold him closer to thy breast,
Coax the childish tears away—
Care will come to him some day.

Twine the wand'ring waves of gold,
Round the brow of matchless mold,
Kiss the cheek where dimples play—
He will cease to laugh some day.

Fold the night-robe pure and white,
Sleep will soon have dimned his sight;
In thy arms he will not stay,
Softly pillowed thus "some day."

Calm his breathing, soft and slow—
None save GOD his fate may know;
Never then forget to pray
He be good and great some day.

MAN'S HEART.

Man's Heart, 'tis said, is like a Harp,
With many and many a string;
That from its chords the master Hand,
Of Time doth music bring,
A stranger-like Harp, indeed it is,
We're laughing now, now weeping;
Tears and smiles
This Harp beguiles,
Just as the Hand is sweeping.

Is it wrong to call our life a song?
Some songs there are of sadness;
Too many give a sigh for grief,
And sing a song for gladness.
I'd have my Harp-strings wet with tears
Sometimes—and sing of sorrow;
The darkest day
Will soon away
And gladness comes to-morrow.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind;
A spirit firm, erect, and free,
That never basely bend the knee;
That will not bend a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain for small or great;
That truly speaks from God within;
That never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake;
That worships God and Him alone,
And bows no more than at his throne;
And trembles at no tyrant's nod;
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curse or ban;—
This is the soul that makes the man.

Miscellaneous.

DEDICATION OF A CENTENARY M. P. CHURCH.

BY REV. J. ELDERDICE.

The night of Saturday, December 22d, A. D. 1866, found the writer of this sketch safely sheltered from winter's piercing blasts and biting frosts at the hospitable residence of a friend and brother some six miles north of Cumberland, Md., locked in the arms of Morpheus, and revelling in the fabled land of dreams. Sabbath morning, the 23d, dawned with the heavens overcast, and the aspect threatening. Family worship and breakfast over, the writer, accompanied by his obliging host, wended his way to the new temple of prayer, destined in a brief space of time to be solemnly dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God. The edifice, occupying a commanding position, was found to be a substantial frame building, 30 by 40 feet, finished and furnished in a manner reflecting much credit upon the skill of the architect, and the taste of sister S———, who selected and kindly donated the furniture. In due time the Rev. J. T. Murray, editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, and Rev. J. W. Gray, superintendent of Cumberland Station, gladdened the heart of the writer by their appearance. The congregation rapidly increased, soon filling the house to its utmost capacity. Many persons being unable to find accommodations, lingered around outside during the entire time of service. At 10.45 o'clock, A. M., the impressive exercises commenced and progressed in the following order: 1st. The invocation, by Rev. J. W. Gray. 2d. Scriptural readings, by the writer; also the reading and lining of the 202d hymn:

"The perfect world by Adam trod,
Was the first Temple built by God,
His fiat laid the corner-stone,
He spake, and lo! the work was done.

"He hung its starry roof on high,
The broad expanse of azure sky,
He spread its pavement green and bright,
And curtained it with morning light.

"The mountains in their places stood,
The sea—the sky, and all was good;
And when its first pure praises rang,
The morning stars together sang.

"Lord, 'tis not ours to make the sea,
And earth and sky, a house for Thee;
But in thy sight our offering stands,
An humble Temple built with hands."

The hymn was sung by the congregation with spirit and animation. After which, an impressive and appropriate prayer was offered up by Rev. J. T. Murray. Meanwhile, the choir of Cumberland Methodist Protestant Church (having kindly tendered their services for the occasion) had arrived. The choir then sung an appropriate hymn of their own selection with such exquisite melody and sweetness as to fill every mind with admiration, and thrill every heart with tender emotions. The perfection to which the human voice can be trained in the execution of sweet sounds and charming melody may be conceived, but not described. Singing over, Rev. J. T. Murray arose and announced as his text that well known and familiar passage in the prophecies of Isaiah, "Unto us a child is born and a son is given," &c. The different points embodied in the interesting passage were clearly presented and beautifully illustrated. The speaker expatiated upon the wonders of redemption; then passed on by an easy graduation to the Savior's parental care—the blessedness and glory of the "heavenly home," and the reunion of the pure and holy in the bright "land of the hereafter. * * * Many eyes wese suffused with tears, and many hearts grew warm with holy ardor, in anticipation of that "glory which shall be revealed." Divine unction attended the word, and that word will long be remembered. Preaching over, the usual subscription was taken and collection lifted to aid in liquidating the church debt. After which Bro. J. J. Smouse, who had been the leading and governing spirit in the enterprise from the beginning, gave additional evidence of his Christian benevolence and goodness of heart, by assuming the responsibility to meet and cancel all outstanding claims against the buildings, thereby relieving the trustees from pecuniary liabilities. *Surely such an act of noble generosity will be recorded in the book of God's remembrance.* Money matters adjusted, Bro. Smouse made a formal presentation of the building to the officiating minister for "the worship of God, and the use and benefit of the Methodist Protestant Church." The congregation arose, and the minister addressed performed the impressive ceremony of dedication. The choir sung a beautiful anthem, the benediction was pronounced, and so ended the first service in the "*Centenary Methodist Protestant Church*" on Line Hill, Alleghany county, Md. Not an improper word was spoken. All were pleased. Many were profited.

Effects have their causes in the moral as well as in the natural world. As majestic rivers have their tributaries in distant plains, or at the base of far-off mountains, in the form of babbling springs, gushing fountains and trinkling rills, so, in tracing the agencies and instrumentalities which resulted in the creation of the "Centenary Church" on Bedford Circuit, it becomes necessary to go back in the past some 18 or 20 years. A young lady, reared in the M. P. Church, possessed of all the requisite qualities of mind and heart to make a home happy and desirable, united her destiny with that of a Christian gentleman of high social position, having a competency of this world's goods, and altogether worthy of such a "household jewel," to be

"The solace of his home so lonely,
In the shadow of the mountain."

This Christian lady, after having left the parental dwelling and became mistress of her own mansion, retained a strong predelection for the Church of her childhood and for the spiritual guides and instructors of her early youth. With the consent of her husband, the Methodist Protestant ministers were invited to that happy home. A preaching place was there established; a Methodist Protestant society formed, the husband and wife uniting with the new organization. An apartment in the mansion was seated and set apart as a place of worship. Souls were there awakened and converted. The late lamented J. F. Whiteside there dispensed the word of life. Other ministers of the M. P. Church, still living there, ministered in holy things.

During changeful years the "Ark of the Covenant" rested at that habitation. "Centenary year" was ushered in. The wife suggested the propriety of erecting a sanctuary, and making a suitable offering unto the Lord. The worthy husband gave in his concurrence. Kind neighbors and friends looked upon the enterprise with favor and proffered assistance. The work commenced and progressed. Discouragements came. The wife's faith and words of cheer nerved the arm and strengthened the heart of her noble husband in the laudable undertaking. Difficulties were overcome; obstacles were surmounted. Whilst yet the building was in process of erection, the Divine approbation was exhibited in the conversion of their two eldest children—interesting youths, who bid fair to walk with their pious parents in paths of righteousness. Now, the finished structure, solemnly dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, stands as a monument of *faith, generosity* and *perseverance*, to perpetuate the memory of its projectors to future generations. If such important results arise from small beginnings, who can doubt but that the reign of the blessed Savior will extend through time and triumph throughout the wide world.

Cumberland Valley, Dec. 27, 1866.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

When the celebrated physician Abernethy died, report said, that beside a will of some interest to his heirs, in a pecuniary point of view, there was found among his effects, a sealed envelope, said to contain the secret of his great success, in the healing art, and also a rule of living, the following of which would insure longevity.

A large price was paid for the sealed envelope. It was found to contain only these words: "To insure continued health and a ripe old age, keep the head cool, the system open, and the feet warm."

Dry feet are warm feet, generally, if the system is healthy. To keep the system healthy, the circulation must be good. The circulation is not good without exercise—and exercise can only be really valuable when gotten up by walking. Riding in a carriage is not exercise at all; it is merely inhaling the air. This is very well so far as it goes, but the lungs are not in full play without the individual is walking. Horseback exercise is very good, and is an improvement on carriage riding, but it is not the kind of health creating play of the muscles nature demands. It is action—action of the entire body—and walking only will procure it. Now, the ladies of Europe, particularly those of England, understand this thing. They walk miles per day, and if any of our pale beauties desire to know how the English ladies keep up their fine color, clear complexion and superb busts, we tell them that it is out-door exercise; walking in the open air; filling the lungs with pure oxygen, by rapid movement on a sharp October day, when the sun shines brightly and the clear blue sky is above. This is the secret of the rich blood of the English women and their almost universally fine looks and matronly beauty at fifty, when at that age our American women are pale, sallow and wrinkled.

To enjoy a walk thick soles are needed. Stout, weel-fitting calf skin, high gaiters, neatly laced, will always "set off" a pretty foot and improve a homely one. To guard that sensitive portion of the human frame (for the sole of the foot is keenly sensitive to the changes from heat to cold, or dryness to dampness) the boot sole should be thick, and as well made as human ingenuity can do it. Then, even in moist weather, or in a rain storm, the foot can be protected. That insured all is well with the body.

Ladies, walk more; take long walks; get tired, no matter how tired; tired muscles, in any well woman eighteen to forty-eight, only proves that they need to be used; flabby muscles prove that action is wanted; and such muscles also prove that the system lacks tone. They are like a violin with the keys loose; the strings are without vibration and the instrument is dead. Buy the best of calf half-boots, ladies; exercise with them till you are well and brave enough to go out, well clad in all weather. Wear no rubbers if you can avoid it. They are bad for the feet. If you need to paddle in the slush and soft snow of spring put on rubbers, for the feet must be kept warm and dry, but use them as little as possible. Wear, when out of doors, solid soled shoes; take all the open air exercise you can by walking, and you will be in your old age as fine looking as you are now; and moreover the next generation will be as proud of you as the young fry of England are of their stately mothers. We have seen in Hyde Park, London, on a fair day, hundreds of grandmothers, fresh and really handsome; and scores of mothers with marriageable daughters which, had we been in the marrying line ourselves, we should hardly have known which to have popped the question to, so dazzling was the real beauty and youth of both. Our American ladies can possess these charms and carry them into the age of three score, if they will walk more in the open air, and inhale daily the health giving properties which can be obtained in wearing out a couple of pairs of tip-top ten dollar gaiters per year. We hold that one ten dollar pair of walking shoes will save twenty doctors visits, at $5 each. Take your choice ladies.

THE ART OF CONVERSING.

When you are the messenger of painful tidings, what is the best method? After much reflection, I must conlude that the shortest and simplest way of communicating the facts is the best. Here nature and philosophy meet; here our last experience confirms our first practice. You have to impart to an affectionate mother the death of her son who was drowned at sea. How shall it be done? Nature teaches; art can add nothing more: "O lady, I have sea news to impart. Your son, on such a day fell from the yard and was drowned. He has left us." This is the way they communicated things of old. So Homer (Iliad xviii, 20, 21), when the tiding is brought to Achilles of Patroclus's death. "Patrocious is down; they are fighting around his naked corpse and his armor is held by the plume waving Hector."

A striking instance is found in British history. When General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga the rumor (very indefinite) one morning had reached the House of Commons. Every one was alert to hear when Lord North arouse slowly in his place, and with a solemn voice, said: "General Burgoyne and his whole army are prisoners to the Americans," and a dead silence of several minutes followed. How different is this from the shuffling and equivocations in which in modern times we disguise our defeats! The same method is sanctioned in the Bible. When Eli sat trembling for the ark of God he heard the dreadful news: "And the messenger answered and said, Israel is fled before the Philistines: and there hath been a great slaughter among the people; and thy two sons Hophni and Phineas are dead; and the ark of God is taken." [1 Sam. iv 17.] What condensed language and every word laden with sorrow. No wonder that the effect followed: "And it came to pass when he made mention of the ark of God that he fell from off the seat backward, by the side of the gate, and his neck brake and he died; for he was an old man and heavy; and he had judged Israe forty years."

There are few people that touch the summit of excellence in the art of conversation. Just as among the swallows that fly around a steeple, it is only a part of the number that tettle on the vane. Various reasons may be suggested for this. Men of copious minds do not always pour out their effusions in a crystal stream. Some are irritable, some sullen; some have lost their tongues over their folios: some are sensitive; some tremblingly alive to their own reputation and hazard nothing without preparation. But one of the most common causes why a man of ability fails in conversation is a double surface to his heart and a double tone to his tongue. He is like a tree that gives its fading blossoms before its flourishing fruit. He faulks from a superficial consciousness, that is, he rattles away without the least effort, pouring out his first thoughts in his first language.

Goldsmith was an example. Everybody that had read his books was disappointed when they heard him talk. It was said of him, "He wrote like an angel and talked like a parrot." Webster had something like this. He delighted to whistle and talk like a boy. John Adams was another example. I have a strong impression if, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, you could have overtaken the bard of Avon going up from Stratford to London, and could have heard his conversation as he rode on his nag with his wife on a billion behind him, had you not known by a previous introduction, you would never suspect you were in the presence of the immortal Shakespeare. How do you know this? I reply, I do not know.

We have a few traditions of the peculiarities and personalities of the great bard whose delineations of all other characters are so well known; and yet I never had a conviction so deeply rooted with positive proof as that Shakspeare did not talk up to his reputation. Why, first, the relaxed temper of his mind; secondly, the supreme carelessness of his best effusions; thirdly, the depths of his inner consciousness show that it must have had an outer rind; and finally, analogy. We find many dramatic writers who have this superficial folly, which covers up and dares not indicate the thoughts in conceals. Sheridan was in some degree an example. How like a fool he acted in his convivial pleasantries. He hardly degenerated when he was drunk.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

THE MOTHER.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed, in the loneliness and neglect of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity; and, if misfortune overtake him, he will be dearer to her from misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

"I WAS A HUNGERED."

It was sleeting fast. Evening was falling. The streets were almost deserted.

Suddenly a voice at my elbow said, "I am not fit for work and have eaten nothing to-day."

I looked at the speaker. He was an able bodied man, but had lost both arms by amputation; he was evidently a discharged soldier. He was pale, too, as if from recent sickness, or from scanty food. He had an old threadbare coat.

My first impulse was to give him something. But my coat was buttoned tight; I could not easily unbutton it and continue to hold my umbraella and book; and to crown all, the street car for which I had been waiting, at that moment came up.

"I haven't nothing to-day," I said turning from the man and beckoning to the driver.

I heard a sigh, as I turned and was on the point of reconsidering my decision, but I reflected that if I missed this car I should have to wait ten minutes in the road. "Be sides," I said to myself, "somebody else will be sure to give him something."

But my heart smote me, when, on looking after the man, I saw him go sadly down the street with bent head. Once I thought of stopping the car, overtaking him and giving him half a dollar. But while I hesitated the car passed the corner, and he was out of sight. It was too late.

I did not eat my dinner that day with the usual appetite. I could not get that wan face out of my mind. At times the vituals seemed to choke me. What if he really was starving and no one would help him!

All through the evening the man's look haunted me. In vain my little daughter, seeing me abstracted, sang her sweetest ballads. In vain my wife sought to "cheer me up," as she said. I even dreamed of the man. If I had known where to find him I would have gone the next day, to satisfy myself that he had received assistance. But the impression gradually wore off. There is so much suffering now in great cities that almost every one becomes hardened to it. I persuaded myself finally that the man had been helped by others. "There are so many societies to aid soldiers," I said. It was uncomfortable to think otherwise.

One morning, about four days after the interview, my wife was reading the paper, when she suddenly laid it down and cried, "How shocking."

I do not know how it was, but I felt a sudden chill. I thought instantly of that man's wan face. But I said carelessly, as I broke my egg,

"What is it my dear?"

"Oh! such a horrible story. A discharged soldier, his wife and two children, dying of starvation. At least the wife is dead and one of the children not expected to live. None have had anything to eat for four days. They were found in an old out-house. The husband is said to have lost both arms at Gettysburg."

My hand trembled so much that long before my wife finished, I had been compelled to lay down my egg unopened. She was looking at the paper and did not see me.

I had no appetite after that. I rose immediately and hastened down town, for I was sure this was the man whose petition I had rejected.

I went straight to see him. I had the paper in my pocket, and it directed me to the miserable out house, where the sufferers had been found.

Quite a crowd had been collected on the outside. But a policeman at the door permitted no one to go in. He knew me, however, and on my expressing my wish, allowed me to enter.

A sheet, furnished by some poor neighbor, was spread over a still waxen face in the corner; a little girl was sobbing beside it; and a man bowed with grief sat at the foot. At the sound of the footsteps he looked up. It was the same wan face I had repelled at the corner of the street.

Since that day I have never turned away from old or young who had asked alms, better give to a thousand who are unworthy than refuse one who is really in need.

ECCENTRIC HOSPITALITY.

During the late war a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged, being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer near Pittsburg, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick—And who the divil are you now?

Soldier—My name is John Wilson.

Patrick—And where the divil are you going from John Wilson?

Soldier—From the army of the Shenandoah Valley, sir.

Patrick—And what do you want here?

Soldier—I want shelter to-night: will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor and sleep to night?

Patrick—Divil take me if I do, John Wilson.

Soldier—On your kitchen floor, sir?

Patrick—Not I, by the Hill o' Howth.

Soldier—In your stable, then?

Patrick—I'm hanged if I do that either.

Soldier—I'm dying with hunger; give me but a bone and a crust; I ask no more.

Patrick—Divil blow me if I do, sir.

Soldier—Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.

Patrick—Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such thing.

Soldier—Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy. I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Patrick—Reject you! who the divil talked a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or in my stable; now, by the powers, d'ye think I'd let a perfect stranger do that, when I have half a dozen soft feather beds all empty? No, by the Hill o' Howth, John, that I won't. In the second place, you told me you were dying with hunger, and wanted a bone and a crust to eat; now, honey, d'ye think I'd feed a hungry man on bones and crusts, when my yard is full of fat pullets, and turkeys, and pigs? No, by the powers, not I, that's flat. In the third place you asked me for some simple water to quench your thirst; now, as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with plenty of wine, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come into my house, my honey; divil blow me but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my farm can supply, which thank Heaven! is none of the worst; you shall drink as much water as you choose provided you mix it with plenty of good wine, and provided also you prefer it. Come in, my hearty—come in and feel yourself at home. It shall never be said that Patrick Foley trated a man scurvily who had been fighting for the country which gave him protection.

WHICH is the eldest tree known to man? The *elder* tree, of course.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

The following plain and sensible remarks upon the absorbing question of the day, we reproduce from the *North American*, a reserved and moderate journal in these days of extremists, and it never spoke the truth more candidly and substantially:

"We can find little in the current state of affairs at the South to induce a hope for any permanent improvement in that section so long as the landed aristocracy is suffered to remain in undisputed mastery of the country south of the border States, to hold all the political offices, wield all the political power, fill every Legislature, control every court of justice, and dominate even the temples of religion. It is purely a matter of moonshine to ever expect to reach these oligarchs by moral suasion. What has transpired since the close of the war is sufficient to show that they will yield to nothing but pressure. They realize instinctively that just in proportion as we elevate the masses of the southern poor people, white and black, their own power must diminish, and hence they oppose to every movement we make for that purpose the sternest and most determined resistance.

"If we can reach them by no other process, we shall be compelled to overthrow the State governments behind which they stand intrenched so formidably. All the measures we devise even to alleviate the sufferings of the Southern people are frustrated, by these rebel oligarchs. Their professions of loyalty extend no farther than a submission that is unavoidable, to an authority they have recently resisted. For this all attempts now at conciliation seem to us to be useless. These rebels are rebels still, and deserve no other name. As to our trade with that section, it does not amount to half what our southern trade would be if the southern masses were properly paid for their toil, and had the means of living in any other way than a state of abject misery and degradation. So far, therefore, from having any reason to conciliate them on account of our southern trade, we have cause for denouncing them as the greatest possible enemies of that trade.

"We have no hope that the bestowal of the suffrage upon the the colored people south will effect a change. But it will do something toward such a result, and we must try much more, and perhaps much longer, before we shall achieve a final success. As to compromising with these arch enemies of the national peace and prosperity, we have no need of that. It will be a thousand times better to fight out the battle now, while we are at it, than to put off the struggle, as was formerly our habit.

A GOOD STORY.

From Ohio comes a capital temperance story. Judge Quay, the temperance lecturer in one of his efforts there, got off the following:

All of those who in youth acquire a habit of drinking whiskey, at forty years of age will be total abstainers or drunkards. No one can use whiskey for years in moderation. If there is a person in the audience before me whose own experience disputes this let him make it known; I will account for it, or acknowledge that I am mistaken.

A tall, large man arose, and folding his arms in a dignified manner across his breast, said:

"I offer myself as one whose experience contradicts your statement."

"Are you a moderate drinker?" said the Judge.

"I am."

"How long have you drank in moderation?"

"Forty years."

"And were you never intoxicated?"

"Never."

"Well," remarked the Judge, scanning his subject close from head to foot, "Your's is a singular case, yet I think it is easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story. A colored man with a loaf of bread and a flask of whiskey, sat down to dine by the bank of a clear stream. In breaking the bread some of the crumbs dropped into the water. These were eagerly seizedand eaten by the fish. That circumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread in whiskey and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish ate of it, became drunk and floated helpless on the water. In this way he easily caught a great number. But in the stream was a very large fish very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whiskey, but with no perceptible effect. He was shy of every effort of the darkey to take it.

"He resolved to have it at all hazards, that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net, and, after much effort caught it, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion of the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment and then said: "Sambo, I understand dis case. Dat fish is a mullet-head. It hain't got any brains." "In other words," added the Judge, "alcohol effects only the brain, and of course, those having none may drink it without injury!"

The storm of laughter that followed drove the moderate drinker from the house.

LAYING UP FOR CHILDREN.

Parental affection naturally inquires what it can best do for the welfare of its children in future years, and when the bosom which now throbs with love to its offspring shall be cold in death. Many plans are laid, and many days and hours of anxious solicitude are spent in contriving ways and means of rendering children prosperous and happy in future life. But parents are not always wise in the provisions which they seek to make for their children; nor do they always seek direction and counsel from God in this matter. The best inheritance for children, beyond all contradiction, is true piety towards God, the salutary truths and principles of religion laid up in the hearts of children—a good education—good and virtuous habits—unbending principles of moral conduct—the fear of God, and the hope of heaven. This is the inheritance for children, and which all parents should be most anxious to lay up for them.

Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose the bladders, or go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will not need the bladders.

Give your children a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be more valuable than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resource, and the blessing of God the better.

BILL SIMPSON'S LEGAL EXPERIENCE.

Many years ago the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act to organize the county of McNairy. At that time the county embraced in the limits of Snake, was occupied by a sturdy set of backwoodsmen, totally unacquainted with courts, jails, etc. The county assembled at the appointed site for the purpose of cutting legs, making boards, etc. The only theme of daily conversation, when the men were assembled, was the court. None of them had ever seen a court in session as yet developed. Each one would give what his idea of a court was.

None, however, were entirely satisfactory until Bill Simpson was called on to give his ideas. He said he knew all about a court—that he had had a lawsuit in North Carolina. One of his neighbors' hogs kept coming when he fed his hogs until it got fat. One morning he got so all-fired mad that he shot the hog. He thought it would not do to throw it away, so he cleaned and salted it. Shortly after, his neighbor and a man came to his house, examined the smoke house, and took him to town and put him in a little office. About three months after that, this man came and took him to a large room. A large man sat upon a high bench—a man was sitting at a desk—about a dozen fine dressed men set in a place that was paled around. The man put me in a pen just behind them.

He then called in twelve men; they took seats in a box in front of the fine dressed men. The man that was writing gave the twelve men a book and said something about Bill Simpson and the State. Then one of the fine men read something about Bill Simpson and the hog, and he and another of the fine dressed men had the biggest quarrel you ever heard. I thought they would fight every minute, but they didn't. It was Bill Simpson and the hog, and the hog and Bill Simpson, and sometimes Mr. Simpson, but devilish seldom. After they had quit quarrelling, the big man talked awhile to the twelve men, and they went out and staid a short time, and came back and said something to the man at the desk. The man on the bench said something to the man that put me in the office, and he took me out and tied me to a persimmon tree and commenced fighting me with a cowhide, and it made me so allfired mad that I shook all the persimmons off the tree.

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

A was guided in my choice only by the blind affections of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pertinacious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissapation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature: she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was perfectly at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest she never for a moment forgot my feelings or character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I but too often gave her cause, (would to God I could only recall those moments!) she had no sullenness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm nay impetuous; but she was placable, tender, and constant: Such was she whom I have lost, when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years' struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and molded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days.—*Sir James Macintosh.*

WHAT MERE TRIFLES COST.

Luxury need never plead with her votaries. Every heart and every purse are open when the devil presents his enticements. Civilized man drinks every year 30.000,000 bottles of genuine and 15,000,000 of spurious champagne, or nearly $200,000,000 worth. Yet the total expenses of Christian propagation may be roughly estimated at not more than that sum, if half as much. Tobacco is nauseous to every unsophisticated sense of man, a medicine as strychnine is a medicine, but on the highest medical authority the origin of nine out of every ten cases of real heart disease, original or inherited—a concentrated drop of whose essential principles, if placed on the tongue of a dog, will cause him to die in convulsions. It destroys the power of mastication by draining the salivary glands, and by its exciting properties is the gentleman usher of intoxicating drink. So long ago as 1850 there was raised in the United States 199,000,000 pounds, or what would now be equivalent to about $200,000,000 worth, and it is safe to say the present consumption is nearly $300,000,000. Suppose an ordinary case: A business man uses four or sometimes many more cigars a day, worth 15 cents each, or $15 or $20 a pound; this, of itself, leaving out pipes, chewing tobacco, lost time and lost opportunities, at the very lowest estimate, $250 a year.

☞ WHEN General Butler first commenced the practice of law he was noted for remarkable shrewdness. While very busy in his office one day, he was inturrupted by the entrance of a farmer. Mr. Butler desired him to state his case as briefly as possible, as he had important business to attend to. The farmer asked him what redress he could have against a person wh

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1867.

INEFFICIENT DIRECTORS THE BANE OF THE SCHOOLS.

A Remedy.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has made numerous efforts to revise and remodel the Free School System since its introduction into this State, without that success which the most sanguine friends of education, have been led to anticipate. The common schools have been in existence upwards of thirty years, but so crude was the system, so little progress had been made in universal education, that from the day of their introduction to the present, they have been but little more than an experiment. Every step which has been taken to reform them has been taken after years of careful experience and thorough trial. It was only by this means that the inefficiencies and wants of the system could be discovered or ascertained.

In the last twelve years the schools have advanced, through the reforms adopted in 1854, much more rapidly than they did anterior to that period. Twelve years have elapsed since any radical changes have been engrafted into the system. Many defects and inequalities have been discovered in the mean time, which the Legislature is now asked to remedy. We learn that a bill has been drafted, and is now in the hands of the educationists of the State for their careful examination. With this fact in view, we would call the attention of those who have this matter in charge, to the adoption of some other method of selecting School Directors. If any one abstacle above another has retarded and clogged the rapid progress of the schools, it is the present mode of supplying Directors for their supervision. It is just as essential to have capable and accomplished men to administer the School laws and to superintend the schools, as it is necessary to have accomplished teachers to teach them. The law should prohibit any individual from exercising the functions of School Director, who is incapable of coming up to a certain standard of qualifications, as readily as it would prohibit an unqualified teacher from exercising the duties of teacher, under the present law. With bad unqualified Directors no schools will improve, it would be a miracle if they did. Whole counties are kept twenty years in the back ground through this terrible evil. Men are selected to fill this important position, without any reference to their personal qualifications, sentiments, or standing. The best schools will recede more in one year, with a bad board of Directors, than can be regained in five years by a good board. Under the control of an unqualified board, schools will languish, teachers become indifferent, and ruin and decay become visible on every hand, indifferent citizens become opponents of the system, and their children become the victims of misplaced authority.

The reader will ask how is this to be remedied? It can only be remedied by adopting some plan similar to the one authorizing the examination of teachers. No man, as we said before, should be permitted to exercise the duties and responsibilities of School Director by the law, unless he possesses certain standard qualifications. The County Superintendent of Common Schools should be authorized by law to examine all Directors, and to give them a certificate according to a standard of qualifications adopted by the State Superintendent or a convention of County Superintendents, which examination and certificate should be returned to the School Department, and if satisfactory the Director should be properly commissioned by the Department for a period of three years. If the qualifications should not be satisfactory to the Department, then the Department to appoint on the recommendation and certificate of the County Superintendent and the majority of the existing board, or of the reliable school men of the District. The number should be cut down from six to three, and, instead of being called School Directors, they should be called School Commissioners, and they should be properly recompensed for their services. By the adoption of this plan the schools would be properly superintended, and an interest aroused far greater than that aroused by the adoption of the County Superintendency, which has worked admirably and only wants intelligent and accomplished Commissioners to make it a success beyond all controversy. There is no reason why School Directors should not possess qualifications as well as County Superintendents and teachers. If a County Superintendent is disqualified he is examined by the State Superintendent and dismissed—the same course is pursued with an unqualified teacher, and why should the officer who exercises more authority than either of these be selected without regard to qualifications? As the law now stands many Directors are selected that never have received the advantages of Common or other Schools, who do not appreciate either, and who are utterly indifferent to the cause of education; selected because they are heavy tax-payers or favorites in the community in which they reside. We have frequently known men to be elected to this responsible position who could not write their own name or read it after it was written. This plan may be objected to on the ground that certain Districts may not be able to furnish men with the requisite qualifications. The same objection was urged against the examination of teachers, but this will be as readily overcome, in a short time, as that objection was, and result in as much or more good. Let the Legislature adopt this plan, or a similar one, and we are confident that the Schools will advance more in the next ten years than they have under the County Superintendency in the same length of time.

We are sorry that our limited space will not allow us to follow this subject further at present, but we hope this article will call the attention of educationists to this great evil and that through their efforts it may be removed.

☞ Hon. Wm. H. Koontz will accept our thanks for a complete copy of the Congressional Globe of the 1st session of the 39th Congress.

☞ Hon. John L. Richards will accept our thanks for valuable documents.

IMPEACHMENT.

Shall the President be impeached, or shall he not? A spirited discussion of this question in the public prints has been kept up for some time, but it has been characterized more by political rancor than by calm judgment. In a momentous question of this kind it becomes all who undertake to discuss it, to do so with the coolness and candor becoming the importance of the subject. Some make it entirely a question of expediency, others consult only their fears, while a third class view it only as it is likely to affect the prospects of one or the other of the political parties. In a question of right or wrong, expediency must not be consulted. In momentous national affairs, duty, and not party considerations or our own comfort, must guide us in our decisions. A committee has been regularly appointed to investigate the matter and ascertain if there is any ground for impeachment. Let the committee appointed for that purpose carefully and honestly investigate the charges and if upon such investigation there be found just and sufficient cause for impeachment, let the present, or next, Congress proceed to impeach the President according to the manner provided by the Constitution. If any additional legislation is required to secure an impartial trial and preserve the peace and order of the country during such trial, let it be done by the present Congress. Until the Committee reports no one can tell whether grounds of impeachment will be found to exist or not. But if it is once shown that the President has been guilty of such misdemeanors in office as to make him liable to impeachment, let it be done promptly and fearlessly. The threat of armed resistance must not be permitted to influence in a question of national duty, let it be heeded and prepared for it need be, but let not Congress be intimidated thereby. The people will sustain the Congress they have elected, in all lawful and necessary duties, and rebellion against the regularly and lawfully constituted authorities of the land will be as promptly and sternly suppressed in the future as they have been in the past. Let it be known, that the highest officer of the land, as well as the humblest citizen is, and will be held, strictly amenable to the laws and that any infraction thereof will be surely and promptly punished. This being once clearly understood, the impeachment and punishment even of the President, if guilty of misconduct, will not weaken but strengthen our Republican institutions.

LOTTERIES--GAMBLING.

A large number of newspapers, after having extensively advertised the Crosby Opera House lotteries, and after the drawing, finding themselves minus the Opera House if not anything more, have been suddenly taken with a violent fit of morality. They now discover that the whole affair was a swindle. How much of their suddenly assumed morality is the result of disappointment we do not presume to know, we are satisfied that their eyes have been opened to the fact that lotteries generally are swindles, that their tendencies are demoralizing and that they are prohibited by law in this State. These are facts to which the eyes of the community seem to have been sealed for a long time. Even ministers of the gospel and large numbers of professing Christians are in the habit of giving their tacit consent to, if not directly encouraging, lotteries of a smaller class, but having the same evil tendencies, and inevitably preparing those participating, for larger ventures on a more extended scale whenever opportunity offers. We refer to the habit in many communities of disposing of articles at church festivals and the like by lotteries. That the proceeds of such raffles or lotteries are appropriated to benevolent or charitable purposes is no excuse, for their use, nor does it alter the inevitable tendency of the practice. It only prepares its victims for engaging in larger enterprizes of the same nature. The jesuitical doctrine that "the end justifies the means" is as false now as it has ever been. As long as demoralizing practices of this kind obtain the sanction of professing christians, we cannot expect to suppress such enterprises as the Crosby Opera House and a thousand other gambling schemes, which are of the same nature and only differ in degree. The evil is certainly a serious and a growing one. Radical measures alone can cure it. Our own community is a good place to begin, and the present moment a good time from which to date the beginning. Let those who oppose gambling on a large scale set their faces determinedly against it on a small one, discouraging as much as in their power, all such lottery or raffling schemes, even though they be in the disguise of aids in benevolent or charitable enterprises.

OBSERVANCE OF TRE SABBATH.

The Sunday Car Question is again before our Legislature. Such of the citizens of Philadelphia as wish the abolition of the observance of the Christian Sabbath, have petitioned the Legislature to authorize the people of that city to decide for themselves whether or not they will observe the Sabbath day to keep it Holy. It has been very properly again referred to the Committee on vice and immorality. The petition seems to have been got up, signed and presented on the presumption that the city of Philadelphia alone has an interest in the matter. This is a great mistake both in a moral as well as in a pecuniary sense. The moral influence of the city is reflected upon the whole country and the State at large is taxed with the erection and care of Penitentiaries for the punishment of crimes, the direct result of laxity of morals. Let not our Legislators be influenced by the specious arguments and winning influences of city Rail Road corporations. If the violation of the Sabbath is permitted to obtain legislative sanction, it will be but the stepping stone to greater evils. New York has tried the experiment, and her best citizens find themselves utterly powerless against the floodtide of vice that has been turned loose upon them, and have been compelled to appeal to the country to restrain the mob and protect them from the thieves, gamblers and robbers that have made our commercial metropolis, a reproach to the nation. Let not the fair fame of the land of Penn be tarnished by, nor the city of Brotherly Love be made the victim of, any such diabolical experiment. Let the Bible and the Sabbath remain to us in the future, as they have been in the past, a bulwark against the encroachments of practical infidelity. Let our Legislators remembers that "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." L.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.—We have received a number of copies of this enterprising daily, which is a stranger upon our table. We suppose that it intends an exchange, and if so, we welcome it to our exchange list. We learn that it has just donned a new dress and has been enlarged. It is an admirable quarto at present; though we do not like the shape, there is no paper so convenient as your old-fashioned folio. The *Dispatch* has been enjoying a long harvest of success, and we wish it a constant flow of "Greenbacks."

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1867.

The State Capital has been almost deserted since Wednesday night last, when the Legislature adjourned for the purpose of enabling the members of both *Houses* to participate in an excursion to Pittsburgh, to visit the public institutions located there. At two o'clock on Thursday morning the Senators and Representatives took passage in a Westward-bound train on the Pennsylvania railroad, and reached the Iron City shortly after noon of the same day. The balance of the week was spent in the smoky city, in "seeing the sights," and visiting the Western Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, the Dix Mount Hospital, etc. A few of the members returned on Saturday night, but the majority remained away from Harrisburg until last night, and some even did not arrive here until to-day, I believe all are now here, and we may now expect to see *business* transacted.

The Senate Railroad Committee has reported a free railroad law, in compliance with instructions from the Senate, on Wednesday last. This looks as though the friends of the measure are determined to accomplish their object, and as "Where there's a will there's a way," the public need not be surprised to see the free railroad law succeed. There will, however, be a most strenuous opposition to the bill from the old lines, and no stone will will be left unturned, in order to defeat the measure. Let us hope that in the consideration of this question our Legislators will have only the interests of the *Commonwealth* at heart, and that whatever is done may be done with a view to the welfare of our State at large.

There seems to be a desire on the part of the members of the Legislature, to do something towards advancing the cause of education in our Commonwealth. Already several bills have been presented, intended to provide for the levying of taxes, to be devoted exclusively to the schools in the various counties, and there is no doubt that one of them will be passed.

The consideration of an act to prevent the the exclusion of individuals, on account of race or color, from any public conveyance, excited the Copperhead members considerably, and quite spirited discussions took place. The bill will doubtless become a law, whether Copperheads oppose its it enforcement or not.

The Senate has instructed its Committee on Vice and Immorality, to bring in a bill forbidding the infliction of corporeal punishment in schools or prisions, in this Commonwealth.

There have been no further developments in regard to the Senatorial contest to end two years hence, but it is understood that the two aspirants, whose chances now seem better than any others, are Speaker Hall, of the State Senate, and Mr. Landon, a member of the same body. Other candidates not yet mentioned, may appear on the carpet, however, and neither of the gentlemen named, win the prize.

In the Senate the other day, on motion of Mr. Stutzman, the rules were dispensed with and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill entitled an act to attach certain lands and tenements in Bedford township, Bedford county, and the persons residing thereon, to Bedford Borough, for school purposes. The bill was read a second and third time, and passed finally, after which it was sent to the House for concurrence.

The first death warrant signed by Gov. Geary, was issued on Saturday. It directs the execution of Alexander B. Wiley, to take place at Wilkesbarre, on Friday, the 15th of March. Wiley was convicted of killing a woman named Alice McElwee, in May last.

On Saturday Gov. Geary made the following appointments, for Philadelphia:

Flour Inspector—Gen. Robert L. Bodine.

Grain Measurer—John Gihon.

Inspector of Salted Provisions—Wm. J. McCormick.

Inspector of Lumber—Charles C. Overbeck.

A man named Levi Paup, has been missing from this city, for three weeks past. He left his baggage at his boarding house, and no cause is assigned for his sudden departure. Threats had been made against him by an individual, who was since arrested, but there was no evidence upon which to hold him.

A few nights ago a safe was robbed at Duncannon, a short distance west of this city. The thieves succeeded in carrying off $15,000 in money and bonds.

A house in this city was entered as early as seven o'clock, the other evening, and plundered by three scoundrels, who are now in jail. Considering the fact that the dwelling is on one of our principal streets, the operation was indeed a bold one.

TORY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—Question: Is there any way to oblige Directors to publish the account of the receipts and expenditures of their respective districts as required by the Act of April 11, 1862, section 18, as found on the 89th page of the School Laws and Decisions?

Answer: It appears by the frequency of the receipt of letters containing questions similar to the above, that this duty is generally neglected by the Directors.

This section of the law is obligatory upon the Board of Directors as is the section requiring them to keep open schools, and a neglect to perform this duty according to law will subject Directors to removal by the Courts, the same as the neglect of any other duty required by law.

It is the right of the tax payers of the district, to know how much money has been received by the treasurer for carrying on the schools for the year, and how the money has been expended by the board.

The books of the Treasurer and Secretary are to be open for the inspection of the district at all times. And in order that all may know the condition of the finances of the district, the law wisely requires the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures to be made by the directors, and put up in written or printed hand bills in not less than ten of the most public places in the district. If Directors will not publish this statement, the Courts will remove them upon complaint in writing of six taxable citizens of the district. See School Law and Decisions, page 26, section XXX.—*School Journal*.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GREAT damage has been done by the breaking up of the ice on the Potomac.

A BILL of indictment against John H. Surratt, as a party to the murder of Mr. Lincoln, was found on Monday last by the grand jury of the District of Columbia.

HON. GARRET DAVIS was on the 6th inst. elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky.

THE reported massacre of white men near Fort Wallace is pronounced untrue by the War Department.

THE Rhode Island Senate has adopted, with only two dissenting votes, the amendment to the Constitution.

IT is predicted that the word "white" will be stricken from the constitution of the State of Missouri during the present winter.

THE loyal men of Maryland are signing petitions to be sent to the United States Senate, praying that body not to admit Swann, recently fraudulently elected a United States Senator.

THE Land Office returns received at the General Land Office, show that fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of January last.

A BILL has passed the Louisiana House of Representatives to submit the question of holding a constitutional convention to the people at an election to be held April 8. The bill received a four-fifth vote.

As the election in New Hampshire does not take place until the 12th of March, the State will be unrepresented in the 40th Congress for several days at least. It is understood, however, that Governor Smyth will issue provisional certificates of election to the new members, as soon as the result is ascertained, without waiting until June as is customary.

GENERAL ALCORN, United States Senator elect from Mississippi, addressed the Legislature of that State on the 29th ult., advising them to accept the amendment to the Constitution as the least of congressional evils. A unanimous vote rejecting it was the response.

A NASHVILEE, Tenn., paper says that a plot has been formed in White Canon to procure the assassination of Colonel W. B. Stokes and other union loaders. The matter is to be the subject of investigation.

A *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is stated on high authority that Baker, the detective, in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee yesterday, in the impeachment matter, said he once had in his posession a letter written by Andrew Johnson while Military Governor of Tennessee, addressed to Jeff. Davis, offering to identify himself and Tennessee with the Southern Confederacy on certain terms; that being doubtful of the genuineness of the signature to the latter, he showed the signature to the President's private secretary, who positively identified the handwriting.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says: Idaho advices, February 2d, state that Gen. Crook has had a fight with the Indians, and killed forty and captured twenty-seven. The trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are now making regular time through to Cisco.

AN old French soldier who served under Napoleon in Russia and at Waterloo, and who came to this country in the employ of Joseph, has just died in New Jersey, leaving quite a large fortune to his children. He served Joseph in this country as a gardener, and continued the services on his own account after the departure of the Count.

THE citizens of Hancock, Brooks, and Ohio counties, (the Pan Handle,) in West Virginia, it is stated, are about to petition their Legislature to be stricken off from that State, and to become attached to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Secretary of war, has been transmitted to the Senate, enclosing a list of 277 officers who had not joined their stations, with reasons why, not reported, as ordered. A few have been granted leave, but a large proportion have not yet signified their acceptance of appointment.

Position of General Grant.

The Washinton correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows:

General Grant was to day on the floor of the House in conversation with Mr. Wilson of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In conversation with some of the Radical members he stated, with reference to the subject of his going to the Paris Exposition, that "he would not be found ten hours away from this city for a year to come." He spoke of the President's late trip as a mistake, and said, in substance, that no man, however distinguished or venerated, could depart from the right track and carry the people with him. In reply to one of members that he (General Grant) would be dropped quicker than a hot potato by the people if he should deviate from the right track, he said, "I do not doubt it." Members speak of his conversation as unequivocally in favor of the congressional policy. He favored the confirmation of General Dix as he was less objectionable than the next nominee would be, who would be a military man, and that the Senate would be forced into the position of appearing unfriendly to soldiers' interests. He said that General Dix was not wholly averse to Congress. General Grant occupied the seat of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and for some time was engaged in conversation with Mr. Hooper, of the same State. The report that a bill was to be introduced to day providing that he should be appointed Acting President in case of the impeachment and removal of the President, and the revival of Mr. Kelso's resolution declaring that the impeachment and removal of the President were necessary, are supposed to be among the reasons why he was present. These may also account for the fact that not a single Democratic member was seen to pay his respects to him.

A Beautiful Phenomenon.

What was it! How came it! Who knows!

During the progress of an extensive conflagration, which raged in the West division during the early part of last night a strange phenomenon was observed in the heavens. For nearly an hour the sidewalks, on Park, Dearborn and adjoining streets were crowded with a multitude of thousands, intently gazing in the direction of the "setting sun." The night was dark, but to the west the fire lit up the horizon for considerable space. This was nothing more than usual and would have attracted only a passing glance. But above this lurid reflection, there shot upward a "pillar of fire," such as in shape, size and color was never seen before. It was a sight to fill the breast with awe, and set the mind to wonder. Its altitude was no less than seventy degrees, with a breadth nearly that of the rainbow even up to the highest pinnacle. For a base was the dark red reflection proper of the fire; then commenced the pillar of a pale yellowish hue; half way up, it turned to a light red, and the whole was surmounted by a glowing dark red crown. Thus it would sometimes draw down within itself, as it were, and then suddenly shoot up into the sky, for a moment giving a brilliant hue to the entire heavens. The indirect cause for this strange phenonemon was unquestionably the fire, but the immediate cause which produced this beautiful formation is a puzzle, which some who saw it were unable to solve. It resembled no description ever given in books It was simply an even sized column with well defined outlines, but varying in hue from base to cap. It was not unlike one of Prof. Sylvester's magic, many colored fountains, as it rose and fell, but a thousand times more grand and imposing, It was one of nature's efforts, beyond imitation and beyond description.—*Chicago Times*

Sarcasm.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, last week made a speech in Congress on reconstruction and during its delivery severely criticised the course of the Secretary of State. The following account is from the Washington Globe:

"The Secretary is clever in work of this kind. An English nobleman was at one time exhibiting his kennel to an American friend, and passing by many of his showiest bloods, they came upon one that seemed nearly used up. "This," said the nobleman "is the most valuable animal in the pack, although he is old, blind and deaf." "How is this?" inquired the visitor. The nobleman explained: "His education was good to begin with, and his wonderful sense of smell is still unimpaired. We only take him out to catch the scent and put the puppies on track, and then return him to the kennel."

Do not suppose that I intend any comparison between the Secretary of State and that veteran hunter. Such a comparison would be neither dignified nor truthful, because the Englishman went on to say: "I have owned that dog for thirteen years, and hard as he looks he never bit the hand that fed him, nor barked on a false trail." [Laughter and applause on the floor and in the galleries promptly checked by the Speaker.]

I would inquire of the chair if my time has expired.

The Speaker. It has not.

Mr. Stevens, in his seat. The chair called you to order for doing injustice to the dog. [Renewed laughter.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

PETIT JURORS drawn for special term, 3rd Monday, 18th day of January, A. D. 1867:

M A Hunter,	Jacob Sliger,
Joseph Beegle,	Daniel Sparks,
B F Edwards,	John Turner,
William Kiser,	John F Blymyer,
John A Cessna,	Ephriam Mentzer,
Peter Kegg,	Henry Smith,
Joseph Gates,	Richard Sullivan,
Samuel Burket,	Alvah Williams,
Nathan Crisman,	John B Hardman,
John Harris,	George Hoenstine,
Wm R Weimer,	John M'Daniel,
M V Zeth,	John G Ake,
Joseph Imler,	David S Brumbaugh,
Henry Bolinger,	Aaron Mountain,
Shannon Kennedy,	James L Prince,
J. A. J. Pierson,	Joseph Ritchey of Dan,
Morris Walker,	Laban Johnson,
Elisha Smith,	Andrew Crisman,
Isaac Eversole,	Philip Bassler.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

ATTEST: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Feb. 8.

BEDFORD COUNTY S. S:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lideah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd; Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa; Charles S. Bennet, George Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue, four children, viz: Jemima, Mary, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Mary, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett, and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BONNELL, dec'd. Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr.,
Jan11:6t Administrator

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, 18th day of February, 1867.

Martin Cordel vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac. H. Longenecker vs. Jos. M. Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer et al vs. Chas Madden.
Sam'l Clark vs. Wm. Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r vs. Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. S. Dist.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Exr. vs. John Hull et. al.
H. & B. Railroad vs. Wm. T. Daugherty.
Same vs. Sam'l Carn's adm'r.
Same Jno. G. Clark,
Same Jno. W. Crisman.
Sam'l T. Fluck vs. Rich. Langdon.
C. Fockler & Son vs. Geo. Roades et. al.
Cornelius Devore vs. Wm. B. Huffman.
Mary Potts vs. Anth'y Smith & wife.
Madara & Spang vs. Eversole.
Martin Cordel vs. David Byers.
Fluck & Wharton vs. Homer Neice.
Jacob Stuckinius vs. Sophia Lutzgazell.
Certified Jan. 21st, 1867.
Jan. 25. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	.....	**$10.00 to 15.00**
" " **Pants**	.....	**6.00 to 8.50**
" " **Vests**	.....	**3.50 to 4.50**
" " **Pants & Vests as low as $10.**		

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

BEDFORD COUNTY, S. S:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court; On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union tp., deceased, to wit: John C. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amenon, Henry county, Illinois; Jacob Ritchey, (minor) of Wayne county, O; Mary wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county; Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, the last three are minors and reside in Bedford co., and a husband. Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the real estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, GREETING:—Whereas, Loretta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Bierly did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Alex. King, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

ESTATE OF JACOB BEISEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Jan. 4:6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John B. Kochendarfer, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN Z. KOCHENDARFER,
JACOB Z. KOCHENDARFER,
Jan. 25, 1867. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Karns, of East Providence tp., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE KARN,
E. Providence.
DAN'L SPARKS,
W. Providence
Jan.11:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WALTER, deceased. — Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

HENRY B. WALTER,
Jan. 11:6t Administrator.

WASHINGTON HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, now in the occupancy of Isaac F. Grove, is offered at private sale. This is by far the best hotel property in the town, and affords a rare opportunity to secure one of the best locations in the country. Apply to MICHAEL LUTZ, proprietor, or to

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Feb. 1, 1867:3m Bedford, Pa

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York. Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

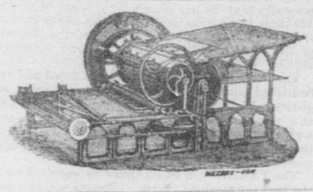
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY FEB, 15. 1867.

OYSTER SUPPER.—The Presbyterian Mite Society of Bloody Run, will have an Oyster Supper on the evening of the 22d inst.

☞The Lecture of Prof. Fuller, in the Union School House, on last Friday night, was well attended, and gave unusual satisfaction. The astronomical representations were certainly very instructive and edifying to the young, while the whole imparted a very impressive lesson to both old and young.

☞An exchange says that printing paper has come down so as to effect the price per yearly subscriber to the amount of about *one-fourth* of a cent. We will make the reduction for such of our *advance* subscribers as can make the change.

☞The second lecture for the benefit of the Cemetry Association, will be delivered at the Court-house, on Tuesday evening next, the 19th inst., by Rev. Kepler. Subject: "The power and grandeur of Moral Principle, as exemplified in the Statesmanship of Moses."

FREE LECTURE.—Mr. Uniac, the distinguished Orator of Boston, will deliver, in the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, his celebrated Temperance Lecture. Mr. Uniac, as a Lecturer, is said to be equal, if not superior, to John B. Gough. Let the Court House be crowded—let the public generally attend, and they will hear the grandest display of eloquence to which they have ever listened; free of charge.

☞Postmasters throughout the county will save trouble by obeying the laws in regard to newspapers, &c. When a paper remains dead in the office for four consecutive weeks, it is the duty of the P. M., or his deputy to send the publisher of the paper a WRITTEN notice of the fact—stating, if possible, the reason why the paper is not lifted. The sending to the publishers of a paper marked "not lifted," "refused," or "uncalled for," is not a legal notice. Postmasters who fail to comply with the law in this respect are liable for the subscription for the time said paper remains dead in the offices.

THE GALAXY for February 15, 1867, commences in this number the new novel, "Waiting for the Verdict;" by Rebecca Harding Davis, whose shorter stories of "Life in the Iron Mill," "Margret Howth," etc., have obtained for her so high a reputation. In succeeding chapters the scene of the story is changed to the South, and the characteristics of Southern society, and the tone of Southern thought and feeling in the very heat of the war, are forcibly depicted.

The price of the GALAXY is $5 a year; $3 for six months; six copies for one year, $25. Single copies 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 49 Park row, New York.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We are asked daily, almost hourly, what this company is going to do. The community is very much exercised in regard to its reticence and finds relief in applying to us, presuming that we ought to know. It is true that we have felt an interest, in common with all persons who desire the welfare of this portion of Southern Pennsylvania, in the construction of this road and have endeavored to keep the matter prominently before the public. Yet with all our anxiety in regard to the matter, we feel provoked that our business men do so little towards agitating or driving this enterprise ahead. Bedford has been agitating the construction of a railroad up the Raystown Branch of the Juniata for twenty years, and at the end of this time we find ourselves incapable of securing the construction of six miles to our own doors. It is very humiliating. Had our men of enterprise made as much effort to secure the construction of a railroad, as they have made towards furthering political interests, we would not now be left high and dry as we are. It has only wanted somebody to properly represent our resources to capitalists abroad to get them to invest their money where it would be sure to pay heavy dividends. But there has not been even public spirit enough here to do this. The community has been, to use a vulgarism, as "dead as a door nail." It is all very true that we have no rich men, nobody that could spend ten thousand a year, and stand it for a half dozen consecutive years, but it is not always the wealthy communities that make the greatest strides towards public improvements, it is generally the poor communities that strain every nerve to bring about improvements as a means of amassing wealth. This is the history of the Great West, not so, however with Bedford. If there were ten railroads to terminate here to-morrow, it is exceedingly doubtful whether sufficient ground could be purchased whereon to locate depots, unless they were to enter by main force and take possession. Instead of fifteen or sixteen hundred inhabitants, Bedford would contain twice the number if a liberal policy had been pursued by those who own lands in and around it. Not a foot of land can be purchased unless two or three prices are paid for it, and very little at even these rates. We sometimes think of asking Messrs. Naugle, Chenowith and others to cut up their farms into lots, and offer them for sale, with a condition that the purchasers must build upon them within a reasonable time, if not the lots to revert to the original owners; the present proprietor might only sell every alternate lot and by his reservation he would realize all the advantage of their enhanced value by the buildings erected on the adjoining lots, and by this means start up a new town, then petition the Legislature for an appropriation to fence the old one in and seal it up, but our courage fails us and we never get it done.

This much we have been compelled to say or "bust;" if the reader thinks he can stand it, we can. In conclusion, we are satisfied that the Railroad company intends to put part of the route from here to Mt. Dallas under contract before the first of April next. How much, we do not know. Perhaps only enough to occupy the route; we suspect this, should it be otherwise we will be agreeably disappointed.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—We understand a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College was held on Wednesday last. The election of a successor to Prof. Mayer, who has resigned his chair, was postponed to the regular meeting next fall—the Faculty, in the meantime, to make provision for the temporary instruction in that department.

Leave of absence was granted to Dr. Baugher, President of the Institution, for three or four months, to visit Europe.

It was also resolved to erect at once a building for the Preparatory Department, not to exceed $25,000 in cost and a Committee was appointed to propose plans and specifications, invite proposals, &c. We are glad to learn that the Institution is in an unusually prosperous condition, the increased number of students being so great that difficulty is found in accommodating them. Hence the necessity for a new building.—*Gettysburg Star.*

EVERY SATURDAY.—In addition to the excellent Serials by Miss Thackeray, Henry Kingsley and Edmund Yates, this popular Weekly has numerous short, pithy articles on European political and social topics, which are of great interest to all intelligent Americans. It also gives every week one or more choice poems by Swinburne, Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, or some other of the rising poets of England; frequently it is enriched by a translation of some specially instructive or interesting sketch from French and German periodicals. In fact it contains weekly a valuable miscellany of what is best and—to American readers—most attractive in Foreign current Literature. It is published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

THE N. Y. EVENING POST & AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have made arrangements to furnish both papers for the low price of two dollars and a half per annum. Those who prefer the semi-weekly Evening *Post*, can have it and the *Agriculturist* for four dollars a year. These two papers stand second to none—the *American Agriculturist* is acknowledged to be the best journal of its character in the world, while the reputation of the *Post* extends to the bounds of our continent, and thence even to the shores of the old world. With these two papers a family will be fully informed of all that occurs in the world of literature, art, science politics, and what is spoken of and discussed in the great centres of civilization. Address Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Publishers of the *Evening Post*, 41 Nassau street, corner Liberty, N. Y., or Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

We can heartily commend to our readers the *American Agriculturist* as the best Agricultural paper published in this or any other country. The *Post*, we can also heartily endorse, with the exception of its free trade notions; in every other respect, it stands unrivaled as a family newspaper.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Some years since the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated a Railroad company under the above name, and that company laid out the route through a section of country, Somerset, Bedford and adjacent counties, leading to Pittsburgh, which had heretofore not been favored with any facilities of carrying its iron, coal and produce to market. The work of building the road progressed as fast and steadily as the means could be procured until two years ago, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the delusive influence that this road when completed might divert trade from Philadelphia to Baltimore, had the bill providing for its construction repealed. This unexpected action left the company without a charter, and the Connellsville Railroad Company at once applied to the United States District Court to try the constitutionality of the act. The court decided the law repealing its charter unconstitutional, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not being content with the decision, have determined to carry it to a higher tribunal, and thus delay the building of the road ten years to come.

The Connellsville company are now here applying to the present Legislature for a repeal of the unjust law repealing their charter, and the majority of the members from the great West are actively working for its passage, but the agents and friends of the Pennsylvania railroad company are on the spot using every influence to prevent that result.

We cannot for a moment see the propriety of the Pennsylvania railroad objecting in the least to the development of that portion of our State which has heretofore and does at present suffer for the want of railroad facilities. That gigantic corporation has at present as much to do as it can well attend to, and it would be an outrage if this railroad should be stopped simply because the Pennsylvania railroad does not desire to have it. If the Pennsylvania company has any cash on hand for building railroads, it had better assist the Connellsville company to complete its road, and then tap it at some convenient point.

No member of either House can fail to recognize the justice of the bill presented by the Connellsville company, and we hope that no attention will be paid to the agents of the Pennsylvania railroad company. We shall refer to this subject again.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

BOUNTY ACCOUNTS.—In last week's issue we referred to the provisions of the general law requiring the township Auditors to settle all Bounty accounts. Since then we learn that a special law has been passed restoring the old law authorizing the court to appoint special Auditors to settle such accounts and has been signed by the Governor. Under this act, ten or more tax payers can apply to the court by petition for an Auditor, and the Auditor's report, as amended or approved by the court is final.

We cut the above from the Chambersburg *Repository*, which is equally applicable to this county. The provisions of the old law, are as follows:

SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, borough and city councils, school directors, board of election officers, and all other persons and officials who, under the directions and authority of an act of the general assembly, relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the several supplements thereto, proceeded to raise money by taxation, or otherwise, as the agents officials, or representatives of any county, township, ward, city, or Borough, for the payment of bounties to volunteers, to have their accounts regularly and legally audited, at the time of auditing other accounts, by the proper board of auditors of the county, township, ward, city, or borough, for which such moneys were so raised and expended.

SECTION 2. That in case any of such accounts of moneys, raised for the payment of bounties as aforesaid, shall not have been audited by the proper board of auditors, as provided in the first section, before the passage of this act, the said auditors or a majority of them, shall notify the delinquent parties, or officials, having authority to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers, to appear before them, at a time and place fixed by said board of auditors, not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days from the date of such notice, for the purpose of auditing their accounts up to the close of the preceding fiscal year, thence annually, thereafter, as provided in the first section; and upon failure of the auditors to attend to their duty, or of the delinquent officials to meet and make a settlement with the board of auditors as aforesaid, each person, so offending, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be collected, by suit, before a justice of the peace, or alderman, as other debts of like amounts are collectable, one-half to be paid to the prosecutor, and one-half to be paid into the school fund of the county, township, ward, borough, or city, for which such delinquent has been acting.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the auditors, immediately after the settlement, as aforesaid, to prepare a condensed statement of the condition of these finances, and publish the same, at the cost of the district, for three successive weeks, in the two newspapers having the largest circulation in the city or county.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF AN ENGINE.—We have learned the following particulars of one of the most terrible and yet the most singular explosions that we have ever read or heard of. On Monday night, a week ago, about 11 o'clock, as the locomotive Juniata, was standing on the track, about a mile above McConnellstown, on the Broad Top Road, having a train of coal cars attached, the steam flues exploded. The fireman was thrown back by the force of the explosion to the fifth truck, while the engineer was carried with the engine, about sixty feet, up the right hand bank, when the engine turned over, end for end, precipitating him some distance beyond, about forty feet into a snow-bank. The engine was completely damaged, and although the fragments of iron, cinder, &c., were scattered for some distance around the scene, yet the tender was not injured, nor was the track torn up or blockaded, but everything was as clear for travel as before, in a few minutes time. All that showed there was an explosion was the remains of the engine on the bank, totally demolished.

The injuries to the engineer were but slight although he was carried such a great distance, but the fireman, whose name is Asahel Brown, sustained severe injuries about the face, caused it is supposed, by the red hot coal and cinder blowing through the door of the engine full into his face. His right leg was also crushed and sprained in several places. He is now at Jacob's hotel in this place, and is rapidly recovering under the treatment of Dr. Brumbaugh. We learn he is a resident of the lower end of the county. About two weeks ago he lost $700, which he was carrying in his pocket, while he was running along the top of the cars.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.—EARLY'S STATEMENT IN RELATION TO IT.—While at Martinsburg it was ascertained beyond all doubt that Hunter had been again indulging in his favorite mode of warfare, and after his return to the Valley, while we were near Washington, among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. Andrew Hunter, a member of the Virginia Senate, Mr. Alexander R. Boteler, an ex-member of the Confederate as well as of the United States Congress and Edmund L. Lee a distant relative of Gen. Lee, all in Jefferson county, with their contents, had been burned by his orders, only time enough being given for the ladies to get out of the houses.

A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been burned by the Federal troops, and the accounts had been heralded forth in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over by their reader, while they were received by others with apathy. I now came to the conclusion that we had stood this mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to its enormity by an example in the way of retaliation.

I did not select the cases mentioned as having merit or greater claims for retaliation than others, but because they had occurred within the limits of the country covered by my command, and were brought more immediately to my attention. I had often seen delicate ladies who had been plundered, insulted and rendered desolate by the acts of our most atrocious enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet in the anguished expression of their features while narrating their misfortunes, there was a mute appeal to every manly sentiment of my bosom for retribution, which I could no longer withstand.

The town of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania was selected as the one on which retaliation should be made and McCausland was ordered to proceed with his brigade, and that of Johnson and a battery of artillery, to that place and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named and their contents; and, in default of payment, to lay the town in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of those houses and others in Virginia, as well as for the towns which had been burned in the other Southern States. A written demand to that effect was sent to the municipal authorities, and they were informed what would be the result of a failure or refusal to comply with it.

I desired to give the people of Chambersburg an opportunity of saving their town by making compensation for part of the injury done and hoped that the payment of such a sum would have the desired effect, and open the eyes of the people of other towns at the North to the necessity of urging upon their Government the adoption of a different policy. McCausland was also directed to proceed from Chambersburg toward Cumberland, in Maryland, and levy contributions in money upon it and other towns able to bear them, and if possible to destroy the machinery at the coal pits near Cumberland and machineshops, depots and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as practicable.

On the 20th of July, McCausland crossed the Potomac near Clear Springs, above Williamsport and I moved with Roade's and Ramsear's divisions and Vaughn's cavalry to the latter place, Imboden demonstrated with his and Jackson's cavalry towards Harper's Ferry in order to withdraw attention from McCausland. Breckinridge remained at Martinsburgh, and continued the destruction of the railroad. Vaughn drove a force of cavalry from Williamsport, and went into Hagerstown, where he captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with supplies. One of Roades's brigades was crossed at Williamsport, and subsequently withdrawn. On the 30th McCausland being well underway, I moved back to Martinsburg, and on the 31st the whole infantry force was moved to Bunker Hill, where we remained on the 1st, 2d and 3d of August.

On the 2d of August McCausland reached Chambersburg, and made the demand as directed, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves, the paper sent by me. The demand was not complied with, the people stating that they were not afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal force was approaching. The policy pursued by our army on former occasions had been so lenient that they did not suppose the threat was in earnest this time, and they hoped for speedy relief.

McCausland however, proceeded to carry out his orders and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. For this act I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply executing my orders, and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occured and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion and see no reason to regret it.

MARRIED

At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 20th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. G. W. GELLER and Miss SARAH A. HILLEGASS, both of this county.

On the 6th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. J. T. KITRING, of South Woodberry, and Miss JULIA R. FEASTER, of Schellsburg.

At the Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. G. C. WISEL and Miss AMANDA SMITH, both of St. Clair tp.

DIED

In Woodberry township, December 7th, 1866, CLARA CATHARINE, daughter of Adam Ullery, aged about 9 years.

Near Bedford, on the 6th day of February, GEO. HENRY, son of Emanuel Smith, aged 5 years, 5 mos. and 5 days.

George was a very sweet and interesting child, quiet, affectionate, and loved by all who knew him. For months however he faded, and drooped like a withering rose bud, and all that medical skill and parental fondness could do, failed to arrest the disease that preyed upon him. At last he fell asleep, and we laid him in the tomb to await the resurrection of the just. Deeply do the fond parents feel the vacuum made in their family circle. But "He who gave and Hath taken away," is able to console their sorrowing hearts, and dry their tears. May they find the consolations of the spirit a precious help in the hour of grief.

PASTOR.

THE LIGHTNING LAMP.—*The Greatest Wonder of the Age.*—This lamp was patented by Dr Vaughan of Rainsburg, on the 6th of November, 1866, and surpasses all other light in use. Persons desiring to purchase county, borough or township rights will apply to me at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in person or by letter.

C. F. HETZEL.

Feb. 15, 1m.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulent which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

Feb. 1;1m.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two, likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 16:3dweamly.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

Reduction in Prices.

O. E. SHANNON,

Feb. 15, 3t. Bedford Pa.

ESTATE OF HENRY WHETSTONE, DEC'D. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS HOWSARE,

Feb 15, 1867,6t. Administrator.

J. HENRY HUTTON WITH SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street, PHILADELPHIA.

☞PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.☜

Feb. 15, 3m.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York City,) DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN. DR. PORTER is constantly availing himself of every late discovery that modern science proves practically useful, and, together with his many years constant practice and profound study, feels confident in asserting that he has acquired the most sure, safe, and satisfactory method of inserting his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles, that has yet been discovered.

Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.

☞Teeth extracted positively without pain.

feb15, tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less, well improved and well watered, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others, and having thereon erected a SAW MILL with CHOPPING MILL attached, the saw-mill containg circular, lath and upright saws, and situate upon a good stream of water; there are also a turning-lathe and cider mill attached to the saw-mill. There are a tenant house, dry house and other outbuildings upon the premises. 150 acres are cleared and under fence, part of the farm being limestone soil. There are also a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a mill for grinding clay upon it.

No. 2. One tract of wood land situated in said township, containing six hundred acres, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing six hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty perches, more or less, 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a small orchard, adjoining lands of James Patton and others. Upon these two last tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber. The whole is well watered.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural district, at the very head of railroad market, where all produce raised can be sold at the highest prices; and as the sawmill is one of the finest in the country, and there is a large quantity of yellow pine and oak on the same, and the transportaton to railroad is quite convenient, it is considered a valuable point for the manufacturing of lumber; besides there is an immense quantity of rock oak bark on the premises. It is believed that the lumber and bark capacity of the premises, alone is worth all the money the property will sell for. The particular attention of farmers and lumbermen is invited; as the water-power is of great strength, the mill site is very valuable, and quite a profitable chopping business can now be done in addition to the manufacturing of lumber. The property is likely to sell at a very moderate price.

TERMS:—One half cash at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year from that time.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,

feb15:4w. Adm'rs of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned, desirous of migrating to Colorado, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in East Providence township, Bedford county, and situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, two miles East of Juniata Crossings, and within three-fourths of a mile of the located route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road, his

Valuable Real Estate,

ON

THURSDAY, the 28th of March next,

at ONE o'clock P. M., consisting of about

250 ACRES of Arable Land,

of which, 170 acres are cleared and in a

HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,

upon which over

10,000 Bushels of Lime

have been applied within the last ten years; and enclosed for the most part, with substantial post fencing—and upon which is erected a Large and Commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

with all the necessary Farm Outbuildings, prominently and comfortably situated, with beautiful surroundings of

Shade Trees & Shrubbery

and all properly enclosed.

Adjoining the above is a

A Large Apple Orchard,

in excellent bearing condition, all choice and selected fruit. Also, a fine variety of small fruits, consisting of

Cherries, Plums, Grapes,

&c. &c.

The fields are well arranged, and nearly all well watered with never failing Springs, making the property desirable for

STOCK RAISING.

The

TIMBER LAND

consists for the most part of

LARGE WHITE PINE—

interspersed with

OAK AND CHESTNUT,

sufficient for fencing and fuel purposes—in the centre of which, and located upon a good stream of water, and by the side of the Turnpike, is erected

A SAW MILL.

Upon which a good business can be done owing to its proximity to the

WHITE PINE TIMBER—

not only upon this property but those adjoining

The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property to all persons desirous of examing the same, and if desired,

WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,

at any time previous to the day announced; and give possession of the realty and part of the mansion at once, and the balance in a reasonable time.

Conditions of Public Sale will be $1000 in hand, and the balance of the purchase money in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment bonds; upon which a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed, upon payment in cash. Title is indisputable, for which a general warrantee deed will be given.

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

Feb. 15, ts.

1867. ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. 1867.

Beautiful Embellishments. Fine Steel Engravings.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART,

selected from

London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Macmillan's Magazine, Revue de Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University, Belgravia.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

New Volume begins January, 1867.

The January Number of the ECLECTIC for 1867 begins the Fifth Volume of the new series, and its proprietor confidently hopes that it will excel any of the preceding volumes. The field of its selection has already been enlarged by several new publications, just begun; and with the great and increasing resources at its command, the Editor hopes to make the ECLECTIC a necessity to every intelligent reader.

Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Splendid Premium Engraving of George Washington.

As "Our First Commander-in-Chief," engraved in line and stipple from an original drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, Esq., given to each new subscriber to the ECLECTIC for 1867, who will send his name and the pay for one year, Five Dollars.

TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.

One Copy, one year,.....$5 00
Two Copies, " 9 00
Five " " 30 00

And an extra copy gratis for every fifteen subscribers; or sixteen copies for $60. In all cases where Clubs of *new subscribers* are formed under the above arrangement the premiums will be sent.

Address W. H. BIDWELL,
feb15:4t 5 Beekman St., New-York.

LIST OF ARTICLES bought at Sheriff's sale this 30th day of January 1867, as the property of John Lauderbaugh:

2 cows, 1 bay horse, 1 sorrel horse, 2 setts of yankee harness, 32 bushels buckwheat, 12 bushels rye, 7½ bushels wheat, 19 bushels oats, 1 sled with log chain, double and single trees, tongue and breast chains, 1 wagon and bed, 5 hogs, 1 lot of corn, 1 fanning mill, 1 copper kettle, 12 bags, 1 ten plate stove and pipe, 1 eight day clock, 1 dining table, 1 corner cupboard and contents, 1 dough tray, 1 lot of chairs, 1 lamp and pictures, 1 lot of carpet and rags, 1 bureau, 4 beds and bedding, 2 looking glasses, 1 cook stove and fixtures, 1 kitchen cupboard and contents, 1 lot of tinware, 2 chests, 1 sausage grinder, 1 pair steel-yards, 2 tubs, 1 churn, 2 washboards, 1 lot window blinds, 1 grain cradle, 17 acres of grain in the ground.

I have left the above property in the possession of the said Lauderbaugh, and I hereby caution all persons against interfering or meddling with it in any manner without my consent.

SIMON NYCUM.

Feb. 8, 3t.

NOTICE.—Take notice that I have this day purchased of Humphrey Ripley the following personal property, viz: 1 bay mare, 1 bay horse, 2 sett breechbands for 2 horses, 1 sett front gears; 2 blind bridles, 2 collars, 1 two horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 single and 1 double shovel plow, 1 big plow, 1 harrow, 1 saddle and riding bridle, 4 head halters, 14 head sheep, double and single trees, 1 cutting box. Further that I have left the said property in the hands of said Humphrey Ripley at my pleasure, and I hereby notify all persons from interfering in any way with the same, as said property belongs to me. Witness my hand the 30th day of January, A. D. 1867.

JACKSON RIPLEY.

Feb. 8, 3t.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Snyder, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ISAAC L. SNYDER, Adm'r.

January 25, 1867:6t

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from Jan. 4, A. D. 1866, to Jan. 9, A. D. 1867.

TREASURER,		Dr.
To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited,		$8,298 21
To amount of tax received from collectors:		
Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	1858	152 84
R D Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	25 00
T M Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	76 91
William Phillips, Bedford twp.,	do	47 19
Philip Hardman, Cumb. Valley	do	5 19
J R Durborrow, Woodberry M	do	282 20
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	1863	561 11
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	367 72
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	do	50 00
William Stuckey, Monroe	do	114 70
Joseph Fisher, Providence W.	do	58 84
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	65 52
George Beegle, Union	do	73 67
E F Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	532 10
Henry Beegle, Union	do	1366 82
John C Figard, Broad Top,	do	629 77
John C Black, Bloody Run	do	115 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain.	do	606 83
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley,	do	425 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison,	do	135 16
George Gardill, Juniata	do	258 03
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry,	do	127 00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty,	do	85 58
Philip Snyder, Monroe,	do	19 64
David H Bowser, Napier	do	519 09
P M Barton, Providence E.	do	239 27
George Baughman, Providence W.	do	55 35
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	569 56
Westley Perdew, Southampton	do	172 91
N N Koons, Snake Spring	do	113 44
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg	do	109 00
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	506 05
Solomon Barley, Woodberay M	do	737 29
Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S.	do	1221 73
John C Figard, Broad Top	1866	783 84
Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run,	do	200 00
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	350 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain,	do	200 00
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	185 00
James Fink, Hopewell	do	282 00
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	150 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do	300 00
John McLain, Liberty,	do	60 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	715 00
Henry Egolf, Napier,	do	347 00
Uriah Mclott, Providence E.	do	105 00
John Kinsey, Schellsburg,	do	57 00
Moses Tewell, Southampton,	do	249 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	362 11
To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license		210 00
To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison twps. on bridge		800 00
To money received from sales of estrays		31 67
To money received on Treasurer's deeds		26 00
To money received on lath sold at Court House		2 75
To costs in Commonw'h v. S Amick et.al		32 30
To amount received on sale of unseated lands,		790 82
To amount received on bounty fund,		56 40
To sundry refunding checks		331 20
Total charges,		$25,351 91

TREASURER,	Cr.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Petit Jurors, February term,	$452 34
Grand Jurors, do do	171 10
Petit Jurors, special court	449 90
Petit Jurors, September term	336 88
Grand Jurors do do	142 10
Petit Jurors, November do	383 25
Grand Jurors do do	142 39
Petit Jurors May do	261 73
Grand Jurors do do	127 59
Fox and wild cat scalps	327 53
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner,	48 00
William Kirk, do do	48 00
J G Fisher, clerk do do	24 00
Tip-staves	199 83
Talesmen	99 22
Court-crier	48 00
Assessors making assessment returns	265 61
Constable's returns	365 73
George Roades, Commissioner's salary	238 00
Michael Wertz, do do	141 00
Michael Ritchey do do	124 00
David Howsare do do	16 00
J G Fisher clerk to do	250 00
J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	1187 72
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary,	692 00
do costs on comm'h cases	78 98
do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond,	201 80
do costs in commonw'lth vs. John Stokenius	25 51
Metropolitan Insurance company	90 50
John Harris arresting Walker alias Romdolf	20 00
Expenses of Spring election	241 04
do October election	414 42
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, &c.	72 50
Jno C Figard, money over paid on State tax	110 53
Rupp, Shannon & Co. chairs for court House	128 64
Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run	200 00
Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c. for same	50 00
O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary	150 00
G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c.	300 29
B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods	29 65
W G Perry, dockets for Prothonotary's office	51 00
Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing	681 50
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing	562 20
Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail	6 00
Expenses of road views	232 00
do bridge do	26 96
do do sales	17 35
John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house	164 90
B W Garretson, building bridge at Egolf's	959 00
John G Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house	71 00
William Beegle, bounty and interest	29 67
A B Cramer, bill of goods	25 58
Matting for court house, chandeliers, &c.	150 55
B W Garretson, lumber for court house	11 94
Wm Troutman, painting court house	245 00
Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863,	335 39
S L Russell, overpaid on unseated lands,	112 84
Money overpaid on duplicates for which treasurer is charged	224 53
James B Farquhar, money overpaid on militia fund	499 75
Henry Nicodemus, costs on commonwealth cases,	35 51
Geo. Mardorff, money

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHENCE THE IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB, in his Rural Life, says: "The improvements made in farming and farming implements have not been made by farmers themselves, but by outsiders,—mechanics and men of science,—who have marveled at the brainless stupidity which toiled on in its old track of unreasoning routine, and looked with suspicion and discouragement upon innovations. The reason why the farmer has not been foremost in improving the instruments and methods of his own business is, that his mind has been unfitted for improvement by the excessive labors of his body. A man whose vital energy is directed to the support of muscle, has, of course, none to direct to the support of thought. A man whose strength is habitually exhausted by labor, becomes, at length, incapable of mental exertion; and I cannot help feeling that half the farmers in the country establish insuperable obstacles to their own improvement by their excessive toil. They are nothing more than the living machines of a calling which so far exhausts their vitality that they have neither disposition nor power to improve either themselves or their calling. * * * There is no doubt about the fact that a life whose sole energies are expended in hard, bodily labor, is such a life as God never intended man should live.

"I am perfectly aware that I am not revealing pleasant truths. We are much in the habit of glorifying rural life, and praising the intelligence and virtue of rural populations; and if they believe us, they cannot receive this with pleasure. But the question which most interests them is not whether these statements are true. Is the philosophy sound? Does a severe and constant tax on the muscular system repress mental development, and tend to make life hard and homely and unattractive? Is not the American farmer, generally, a man who has sacrificed a free and full mental development, and all his finer sensibilties and affections, and a generous and genial family and social life, and the dignities and tasteful proprieties of a well-appointed home, to the support of his muscles? There are instances of a better life than this among farmers, and I should not have written this if those instances had not proved that this everlasting devotion to labor is unnecessary. There are farmers who prosper in their calling and do not become stolid—whose homes are the abode of refinement, whose watchword is improvement, and whose aim is to elevate their calling. If there is a man on the earth whom I honestly honor it is a farmer who has broken away from his slavery to labor, and applied his mind to his soil.

"Mind must be the emancipator of the farmer. Science, intelligence, machinery,—these must liberate the bondman of the soil from his long slavery. When I look back and see what has been done for farming within my brief memory, I am full of hope for the future. The plow, under the hand of science, has become a new instrument. The horse now hoes the corn, mows the grass, rakes the hay, reaps, threshes and winnows the wheat; and every year adds new machinery to the farmer's stock, to supersede the clumsy implements which once bound him to his hard and never-ending toil. When a farmer begins to use machinery and to study the processes of other men, and to apply his mind to farming so far as he can make it take the place of muscle, then he illuminates his calling with a new light, and lifts himself into the dignity of a man."

WINTER WORK ON THE FARM.

We often hear farmers say: "It soon will be winter, and then we shall have nothing to do." This is a great mistake. It has become a trite and true saying, that there is always something to be done on a farm. It is so. A true farmer never need be unemployed unnecessarily. To be sure, the more confined and heavy manual labor must be performed during the other three seasons, but winter brings its share of duties, which will require constant attendance from the farmer whose motto is progression.

The winter days being short, the proper care of his stock will occupy a goodly portion of it; and here let me remark, that nothing pays better than good care of animals during the months they are confined to the yard and stables. Another item of winter work which should always be performed, is the cutting, hauling and piling of a year's fuel. The workshop will take a large share of the time, for we assume that every farmer is, or ought to be, mechanic enough to repair his tools, carriages, &c., and make the more common kind. There will be much of this sort of work to attend to in preparing everything for the more active duties of the coming season. Here let me remark that farmers should always have seasoned lumber on hand suitable for repairs, and the construction of such articles as they would be likely to need. Another and great branch of labor which must be attended to at this season of the year is planning—brain labor. Every farmer should have a rough draft of his farm on paper—he has it in his head—to which he can refer, and on which he can make such alterations and additions as he sees fit, to be carried into operation in due season. In this planning business he will find ample work for the long evenings and unoccupied hours. And lastly the winter season is the time for reading, study, and replenishing and refreshing his mind for more active duties. He must be a "book farmer," to some extent, else he will fall behind the times. In all of these labors and duties, and the cultivation of those neighborly, social qualities, for which the season is peculiarly appropriate, no farmer need lack of finding enough to do and profit by.

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.

It is always best for boys and young men to have something to do for which they will feel an important responsibility. Parents should not assume all the responsibility in all the operations of the farm. Let boys be instructed to think and act, to a certain extent, for themselves. The *Working Farmer* says on this subject: "An old gentleman who had a large family of sons successfully engaged in a great variety of occupations, was asked, "How did you choose so correctly for all your boys?" and answered, "I did not choose at all but gave them books on various kinds of business, took them to furnaces, shops, factories, etc., and accustomed them to think and determine for themselves. When they were quite small, I gave them each a little plot of ground to be managed exclusively by himself, and as they grew older, I gave them chickens, pigs, lambs, etc." If boys do not become interested in taking charge of these things it is a pretty safe conclusion that they are not cut out for farmers."

Humorous.

SHROUDS have no pockets.

THE buyer needs a hundred eyes, the seller but one.

"'TIS false," as the girl said when her lover told her she had beautiful hair.

"I'M a tickler friend to you," as the snuff said to the nose.

HOW to make pantaloons last—make the coat and vest first.

QUITE a number of our banks are going into liquidation—snow-banks, we mean.

MRS. PARTINGTON wants to know if the Pope sent any of his bulls to the cattle show?

"GENTLY the dews are o'er me stealing," as the man said when he had five bills presented to him at once.

"A SOFT answer turneth away wrath," as the man said when he hurled a squash at his enemy's head.

LOVE'S best arrow is tipped with gold, and his best quiver a casket of jewels.

WHEN should you apply a *sovereign* remedy to your tooth? When it is *a-king*.

WHAT is joy? To count your money, and find it overruns a hundred dollars.

To cure a felon—Suspend by the neck about one hour.

WHEN is a man's muscle like a railroad? When he travels on it.

AN English lecturer, in speaking of this country, says, "America is no place for fools." As soon as this fact was ascertained, he left.

"The winter of my life has come," said Jenkins, as he looked at his white locks in the glass. "I perceive snow in the h'air."

A YOUNG man recently advertised for a wife, and received eighteen hundred answers from husbands, saying he can have theirs. This shows the value of advertising.

"YOU a dentist, Bob? I did not know you were in that trade." "Yes," said Bob, "I follow no other business but setting teeth—in beef, bread, potatoes, and such like."

PUNCH says that women first resorted to tight-lacing to prove to the men how well they could bear tight squeezing.

WHAT is that which no person wants, but which if any person should have he would not part with for untold wealth? A bald head.

NATURE, when she makes a beautiful head, is often so absorbed with admiration of her work that she forgets the brains.

An auctioneer's clerk being directed by his employer to insert an advertisement of "a fresco by Raphael," wrote, "A Fresh Cow by Raffle!"

TEETH are stopped by gold, and tongues may be so likewise. A man with a rich wife is often silenced by her throwing her money in his teeth.

A LITTLE five-year old, referring to his sister's perfumery, said: "There ain't no penny in that, is there?" "No, my dear." "Then, what makes you call it a (s)cent bag?"

"ALL flesh is grass," sighed Spodgers, after dinner one day, and immediately added—"Of all grasses, give me a plump grass widow."

HEARTS—the best card in the chance game of matrimony; sometimes overcome by diamonds and knaves; often won by tricks; and occasionally treated in a shuffling manner, and then cut altogether.

A LADY seeing a drunken man in the gutter, said she was afraid he was dead. Pat, who had been near enough to smell his breath exclaimed: "Faith, and I wish I had half his disease."

A WIDOW lately received a present of a turkey. "Who sent it?" she asked of the Irish porter. "I was told not to tell," said he. "Ah, I can guess," said the lady. "Bedad," said the porter, "that's just what I told Deacon Grant."

"I bequeath," said an Irishman, in his will, "to my beloved wife all my property without reserve, and to my eldest son, Patrick, one-half of the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest, the rest. If anything is left it may go to Terrance McCarty."

A STORY is told of Stewart, the dry goods millionare, that knowing a certain article was rising, he sent to a Boston merchant to buy up everything of the kind at the hub. He overlooked the putting up of his own prices, however, to correspond to the rise; the Bostonian found it out, and bought half of Stewart's own stock at two cents a yard less than market rates, before the merchant prince found it out. Stewart had to buy his own goods at an advance.

A NEIGHBORING cotemporary says: "Marriage and death notices are published *free*, though it is usually the custom to accompany the former with a dollar, either gold or greenback, or with a pound cake, or at least to allow the printer-man to kiss the bride." It wouldn't be difficult to tell which alternative the "printer-man" prefers.

A POSTSCRIPT.—"I love to look upon a young man. The . is a hidden potency concealed within his breast which charms and pains me."

The daughter of a clergyman happening to find the above sentence at the close of a piece of her father's manuscript as he had left it in his study, sat down, and added:

"Them's my sentiments exactly, papa, excepting the 'pains.'"

KISSING A QUAKERESS.—The late Mr. Bush used to tell this story of a brother barrister: As the coach was about starting before breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the land-lady, a pretty Quakeress, who was near the fire, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss.

"Friend," said she, "thee must not do it."

"Oh, by heavens, I will!" replied the barrister.

"Well, friend, as thou, hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it.?"

RENTING A HOUSE.—"You have no children, madam," said the particular proprietor of a quiet house, before renting a lady the best apartments. "They are in the cemetery," was the gloomy reply. A tear was attempted on the part of the landlord, the agreement was signed, and the next day the lady arrived with a couple of youngsters. "I thought your children were in the cemetery," said the landlord. "So they were yesterday," was the reply, "placing a few flowers on the grave of our former landlord, who was nervous, and to tell the truth, so irritable that—" "I understand, madam—I understand," said the enraged owner," "your children killed him."

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Express	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Xpress
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M
LE4.04	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.44
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.25
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.16
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33	Saxton,	LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43		AR	AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	16.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

T R. GETTYS'

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,

Gilt & Rosewood Frames,

GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,

or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:

Twenty-five percent. Less

than any other place in the county.

Nov. 9.3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also,

a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Ficece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend them selves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2--3ms

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. REA,

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acnowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19 3mo

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AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their he no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

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☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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FOR BOTH SEXES.

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The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
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&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and a-complished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin., Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

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March 9: 1yr.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Reller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

NOTICE.

The Books, Notes and Accounts of K. Oppenheimer, for the use of Samuel Sterne, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to these parties will make payment on or before the first of March next. A. H. HULL.

February 1, 1867.3t

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

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Nov 2, 1866

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Nov. 2, 1866.

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The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

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REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

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The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

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MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS

and

WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with references.

jan 12:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS---Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

Oct 26 1866 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.... T.S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, OilCloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April. 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality: Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,171,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowmen Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

REAMER'S OLD STAND

JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS &